THE CLOSING YEAR.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

VEGRALLE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence no is brooding, like a centle spirit, o'er The still and pulseless world. k! o k! on The bell's deepest tones are swelling. 'Tis the knell Of the departed year.

No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet on the stream and
wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest,
Like a pule, spetless shroud; the air is
streed As by a mourner's sigh; and on you cloud,
That floats so stil' and placidly through The spirit of the seasons seem to stand— Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form, And Winter with his aged locks—and In mournful cadences, that come abroad Like the far wind-harp's wild and touchin

wail, A melancholy dirge o'er the dead Year, Gone from the earth forever. 'Tis a time For memory and for tears. Within the deep, Still chambers of the heart a spectre dim, Whose tones are like the wizard voice

Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That spectre lifts
The coffin-lid of hope and joy and love,
And, bending mournfully above the pale,
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters
dead flowers dead flowers
O'er what has passed to nothingness.

Has gone, and, with it, many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each
brow,
Its shadow in each heart. In its swift It waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful, And they are not. It laid its pallid hand Upon the strong man, and the haughty

form is fallen and the flashing eye is dim. It trod the hall of revelry, where thronged The bright and joyous, and the tearful wall Of stricken once is heard where erst the song And reckless shout resounded. It passed o'er The battle-plain, where sword and spear and shield Flashed in the light of mid-day-and the

strength
Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves abo
The crushed and mouldering skeleton. came
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air,
It heralded its millions to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Time! Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! what Fierce spirit of the glass and scytne: what
power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or
brave
The fury of the northern hurricaus,
And bathe his plumage in the thunder's
home.

home, Furls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks down
To rest upon his mountain-crag. But Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weari

And night's deep darkness has no chain to His rushing pinion. Revolutions sweep O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er

oreast
Of draming sorrow; cities rise and sink
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains

To he eaven their bald and blackened cliffs, and bow Their tall heads to the plain; new empires rise, Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,

And rush down like the Alpine avalanche, Startling the natione; and the very stars, You bright and burning blazonry of God, Glitter awhile in their eternal depths, And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train, Shoot from their glorious spheres and pass away,
To darkle in the trackless-void: yet Time.
Time, the tomb-builder, holds his fiere

carcer,
Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.

Mary Grey's Mother-in-Law A Christmas Story.

"So your mother-in-law is coming to live with you," remarked Miss Susan Skinner, contemptuously, giving her head a toes which set all the little pink bows on her cap a dancing.

Pretty, plump, little Mrs. Grey opened her brown eyes in mi. surprise at her

ner brown eyes in mi. surprise at her visitor's tone.

"Why, yes, Miss Susan, mother Grey's last child has married and moved away from her, and now she is left quite alone. Henry always was her favorite, and I, knowing it would please him, suggested that she abould rent or sell the form, and

make her home with us, and she has conented to do so."
"Humph! all the more for 1 you! You

"Humph! all the more for 'you! You have got yourself into a pacty fix now, Mary Groy. She will not release you as long as she lives; you can make up your mind to that, and bid good-bye to peace for the rest of your days."

"Why, Miss Susan," said Mrs. Grey, regarding her old neighbor with surprise, "I don't understand you. I am sure! I never want mother to leave us, and as for peace what difference can her com-

never want mother to leave us, and as for peace, what difference can her coming make?"

"Oh, you'll see," replied Miss Susan, nodding her head wisely, while her knitting needles kept time to her shrill tones with a sharp click-click. "You'll see! You will repent of your bargain before a month is over, mind what I tell you. Of all the mean, conniving, meddlesome women in the world, it is a mother-in-law."

women in the world, it is a mother-inlaw."

Mrs. Grey began to feel a little annoyed. "What do you know about it."
she could not refrain from saying.

"Humph! you needn't twit me with
being an old maid, Mary Grey! I thank
my stars that I'm not tied to any man,
nor what's worse, to any man's mother.
What do I know about mothers-in-law'.
More than I want to, goodness knows!
Why, there was my cousin Lucinda, who
was obliged to leave her husband, and go
home to her finther, just on account of
her mother-in-law; and Alice Lawson,
poor, little, weak creature, who used to
live in this very house, was so imposed
upon and ill used by her husband's mother, that they do say it killed her; anyway, she died just three months after her
mother-in-law came to live with her.
Why, I know of lata of such cases, and way, she died just three months after her mother-in-law came to live with her. Why, I know of lots of such cases, and, if a woman isn't awfully strong minded, her mother-in-law just runs right over her and rules the house, and if she is strong minded, they are continually jangling and quarreling, so you see that, altogether, a woman's best way is to keep entirely away from her mother-in-law."

"But, Miss Susan, these are only exceptional cases," said Mrs. Grey; "I am sure there are good and true women in

sure there are good and true women in the world belonging to this class."

"Well, I'd just like to see one of them, that's all I I see it's no use arguing with you, Mary; you're too set on having your

own way; mark my words, my dear, will rue the day you ever let that woma. come into your house," said Miss Susan in a tone of settled conviction. "When

do you expect Mrs. Grey?" she asked, rizing, and folding up her knitting work. "To-morrow evening."
"So soon? Well, I'm sure, I hope you will be able to get along with her," answered Miss Susan, with a little sympathetic sigh. thetic sigh.

Often during the remainder of that day and the next, Mrs. Grey found herself wondering what her husband's mother was like. He had always seemed so proud and fond of her, that she was pre-disposed to love her; to regard her with that reverence and affection which she had cherished for her wan dead mother. She thought how nice it would be to have some one to whom she could go with all her little troubles and anxieties, some one who would sympathize with and counsel have and how places it would be for her; and how pleasant it would be for Heury to have his mother always near him, where he could watch over and care for her.

They would make such a happy family; Henry and herself, grandma, and baby

Harry.

Then, in opposition to all these pleasant thoughts, would come up, in spite of her, the gloomy warnings and forebodings which Susan Skinner had uttered. Could mather be "mean, conniving," which Susan Skinner had uttered. Could Henry's mother be "mean, conniving, meddlesome," or disagreeable in any way? No, a thousand times no. And yet the sharply spoken words had left their sting, and she could not drive the memory of them from her mind.

When train time arrived, mamma and baby took their station at the window, to watch for "grandma." Soon the sound

of wheels was heard, and Henry drove up to the door, and handed out a lady. "Mother, this is your daughter, Ma-

Mary looked up and met a pair of gen-tle blue eyes looking out wistfully from a kindly old face. "Mary, will you let me be your mother as well as Henry's?" asked the lady, hold-ing out her hands; and Mary answered,

embracing her warmly:
"Indeed, I will! Welcome home,
mother." Miss Skinner, peeping from between her blinds across the street, saw the act "Oh, that's all very fine," she muttered, contemptuously. "A new broom sweeps clean. Wait a few weeks, and then we

It was two weeks before Christmas Mary was busy preparing for the holidays.
One evening, after patting baby to bed, she ran down to the parlor to get her sewing, which she had left on the table before tea. The door did not open readily, and she tried it again, but found it was locked. She was sure she had heard Henry's and his mother's voices within, and thinking the door had become fastened accidentally, called out to Henry

to open it.
"Oh, is that you Mary?" he answered and get my cigar case "Run up stairs and get my cigar case

will you?"

Mary did so, and when she came down again, found the door open, and Henry sitting by the table reading.

"Where is mother?" she asked.

"Wasn't she up stairs with you?" re-"Wasn't she up stairs with you?" re-plied Henry, keeping his eyes fixed on his book.

his book.

"Why, no; I thought she was here."

"Well, you see you are mistaken," he answered.

Mary did not reply, but took up her work and sewed away busily, her thoughts keeping time with her fingers. She was positively certain she had heard Mrs. Grey's voice in low toned conversation with Henry, and yet he had the same as denied her presence there. It was the denied her presence there. It was the first time he had ever equivocated to his wife, and she could not overlook it lightly without knowing the reason. Why had he done so? Was there anything secret between him and his mother from which she was excluded, and if so, what could be the nature of it?

be the nature of it?

Well, never mind; it might have been about Mrs. Grey's affairs, and had nothing to do with her; but then, why need Henry have equivocated about the mat-

ter?
The little affair troubled her consider ably, and her uncasiness was very much augmented a few days afterward.

Bhe was in the kitchen one morning, putting the finishing touches to the preparations for breakfast, whon she heard hirs. Grey and Henry enter the dining-

"Are you sure Mary knows nothing about this matter?" Henry was saying.
"Yes, I am quite certain of it; and I think we have been so fortunate to keep it from her."
"Yes, it would never do for her to find it out now," Henry answered.

Mary wanted to hear no more, but ran out into the back hall and up stairs, whence she sppeared in the dining-room as the breakfast bell rung, looking a little lushed and excited, but not enough so to

cause comment.

A er breakfast Mrs. Grey were out to make some little purchases, and Mary sat down in her husband's big arm chair in the sitting-room, and tried to reason herself out of her absurd fears and suspi-

What was it that her husband and bis mother were trying to keep from her? Why did they treat her like a child in her own house? she thought indig-

nantly; it was shameful!

Her meditations were interrupted by
the entrance of Miss Susan Skinner, who
"had run over to have a chat with her,"

"Why, my dear!" she exclaimed at first sight of Mary, "how poorly you are locking! What is the matter?" "Nothing serious. I was very busy yesterday, and am a little tired." "Ah, one more in the family makes more work, I know. It won't do to wear yourself out this way; you must let your mother-in-law do her share of the work."

"And so she ough."

"And the stention."

"And the receives callers, too."

"I think you must be mistaken, Miss Susan. She has made no acquaintances since coming here."

"But I certainly saw a gentleman come when you were down

Henry's.

she could have wished herself der before over listening to that hateful woman. Suspect her husband's mother, thet sweet, gentle-faced woman, of any treason toward her! No, indeed, she would

Still almost daily Mary found herself interrupting stolen conversations, and stumbling upon evidences of the secret, and add to this Miss Skinner's almost daily "chats" with her, which always left daily "chats" with her, which always left her feeling uncomfortably with the world in general and her mother-in-law in particular, no wonder that she grew thin and pale, and lost her appetite. Mr. Grey and his mother wondered at it and tried in vairs to raise her spirita. Her husband took her out driving daily.

The day before Christmas came, Mary pleaded that she was too busy when the time for her drive came; but Henry would not listen to it, and she put on her wraps and went. The air was clear and

would not listen to it, and she put on her wraps and went. The air was clear and keen, and Mary felt much refreshed and invigorated when at last they drew up be fore the door.

"Run up stairs and take your wraps off, Mary, and then come right down; I want to show you something," said Henry, as he helped her out of the sleigh.

When she came down stairs, he was waiting in the hall; and, drawing her hand through his arm, conducted her to hand through his arm, conducted her to

the parlor.

"What is it you wish me to see,
Henry?" she asked, as they entered the room. "Find out for yourself," he answered

playfully.

She raised her eyes, and then gave a shrill scream of delight, and, with a bound, was across the room, standing beside a superb pianoforte.
"Oh, Henry, where did this come from

"On, Henry, wasre did this come from the What a perfect beauty! Is it really for me? Oh, how can I ever thank you?"

"One question at a time, my dear; but I will answer your last one first. You have no right to thank me for this Christmas present. Here is the giver," replied Henry, going up to his mother, who had

stood a quiet spectator of Mary's pleasure, and putting his arm around her.

"Mother! is it possible! Oh, you darling! how can I ever thank you?" cried Mary, throwing her arms, too, around Mrs. Grey, and giving her a raptuous I am well surrounded, I see," said she

smilling on them proudly.

"Lain glad you are pleased with your piaco, Mary, and you shall repay me by getting all the enjoyment from it that you can."
"It is something I have wanted ever

since we were married," said Mary, "but Henry could not quite afford it." "And now you have your heart's de-sire," said Henry, "but at the expense of a little sinning, I am afraid. Do you remember one evening, about two weeks ago, when you found the parlor door locked? Mother and I were holding a sultation when you came, and I sen

consultation when you came, and I sent you after the cigar case to give her time to run away. I came very near telling a fib that night."

"Yes," said his mother, "such planning and plotting as we have had. The other day, when the man came to make the final arrangements about bringing the plano, you were down town, and I was so afraid you would return uncorrected." plane, you were down town, and I was so afraid you would return unexpectedly; and this afternoon they came and put it up while you were out driving; but I knew Henry would not bring you home

Mary felt herself turning sick and faint This, then, was the secret which had tor-mented her so; these innocent plots and plans prompted by loving hearts! What a monster she was to have suspected this noble woman of any wrong! She felt like humbling herself in the dust before

"How white you are, child! The excitement has been too much for you," said Mrs. Grey.

But Mary knew better. Still, she kept her secret locked in her own breast; not by a word would she let this gentle woman know how she here the part of the secret locked.

man know how she had been tempted to

doubt her.

Mary has gradually dropped Misa Susan Skinner's acquaintance, and that worthy spinster often complains how "dreadfully uppish some folks have grown;" but Mary is only too glad to be able to keep out of reach of her to: "ue; and finds her greatest comfort and delight in the society of her mother-in-law, than whom she thinks there is no better woman on earth. man on earth.

Mr. Schmidt's Mistake.

I geeps me von leedte schtore town Proadway, und does a pooty goot pessnis, bud I ton't got mooch gapital to vork mit, so I finds id hard vork to get me all der gredits vot I vould like. Last veek I hear aboud some goots dot a barty vas going to sell pooty sheap, und so I writes dot man if he vould gief me der refusal of dose goots for a gouple of days. He gafe me der refusal—dot is, he sait I gouldn't haf dem—but he sait he vould gall on me und see my schtore, and den gall on me und see my schtore, and den gouldn't has dem—but he sait he vould gall on me und see my schtore, und den if mine schtanding in peesnis vas goot, berhaps ve might do somedings togedder. Vell, I vas behint mine gounter yesterday, ven a shentleman gomes in und dakes me py der hant und say: "Mr. Schmidt, I pelieve." I says "Yaw," und den I dinks to mineself, dis ves der man den I dinks to mineself, dis ves der man vot has dose goots to sell, and I musd dry to make some goot imbressions mit him, so ve gould do some peesnis. "Dis vas goot schtore," he says, locking roundt, "bud you don't got a perky pig sthock already." I vas avraid to iet him know dot I only hat 'bout a tousand tollars vort of goots in der blace, so I says: "You ton't vould dink I hat more as dree tousand tollars in dis icediorschtore, sint id?" He says: "You ton't tole me! Vos dot bossible!" I says: "Yaw." I meant dot id vas bossible, dough id vasn't so, vor I vas like Shorge Vashingtons ven he cut town der "olt elm" on Poston Gommons mit his leadle hadchet, und gouldn't dell some lies about id.

mother-in-law do her share of the work."

"Ab, indeedshe does," exciaimed mary, quickly, "even more than I wish her to, sometimes."

"Well, it seems to me she goes out more than you do."

"And so she ought. I have Harry to claim my attention."

"And so she ought. I have Harry to claim my attention."

"And the receives callers, too."

"I the k you must be mistaken, Miss Susan. She has made no acquaintances since coming here."

"But I certainly saw a gentleman come here, two days ago, when you were down town."

"A gentleman f"

"Yes, and she met him at the door herself. Mr. Grey came home in about half an hour and took him away with him."

"Ob, it was probably some friend of

— John Welsh, new minister of the United States to England, was received with much demonstration by the munici-pal authorities on his arrival at Liver-Henry's."

"Perhaps so," replied Miss Susan, doubtingly. She soon took her departure, leaving Mrs. Grey's mind in a very troubled state.

In vain did she try to reason with herself that all this was no concern of hers, it should not trouble her; still she could not help connecting the visit of this gentleman with the mysterious private conversations. Why was she not thought worthy their confidence? Why all this secret plotting and echeming'

In spite of herself, all Mis Skinner's Susan, doubting freed in the mode of procedure.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. The Closing Proceedings of the Methodis

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION. The Conference met at the appointed time. The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. R. P. Franks. Bishop Doggett took the Chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last session, which were confirmed.

Dr. Whiteford Smith briefly addressed

the Conference, recurring in a touching manner to the changes which have oc-curred since his connection with the Conference. He asked leave of alsence for the remainder of the session, which

for the remainder of the session, which was granted.
Rev. J. B. Mickle, who has been an elder of the Methodist Protestant Church, was received as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his orders as elder recognized.
The character of A. Nettles was passed, and his relation as a superannuate continued.

sin pson Jones was placed on the supernumerary list. The name of L. A. Johnson was taken from the supernumerary list and he was made effective. L. F. Beaty, at his own request, was granted a location. J. Finger was placed on the superannuated list.

A memorial to the General Conference, asking that hereafter the power of granting license to local preachers and their recommendation for ordination be vested in the District Conference, was submitted by Rev. W. C. Power. Referred to the Special Committee on Education submitted their report through their charman, S. A. Weber. It shows that Wolford College at Spartanburg is in a prosperous condition. It has seven professors and a good number of students, and is in every respect a college of the very first order. first order

first order.

Columbia Female College is shown to be taking advanced ground in grade of scholarships, to have introduced the latest and most approved medes of instruction, and appeals confidently to the public for enlarged patronage.

Cokesbury Conference School, under the rectorship of J. P. Pritchard, A. M., will enter upon its eighty-third scholastic.

will enter upon its eighty-third scholastic session early in January, and is fully up to its well established character.

The following resolution was, on mo-tion of S. A. Weber, adopted by a large majority:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that our delegates to the next General Conference be instructed to use such means as they may deem proper to secure the removal of the Southern Christian Advocate to some point within the bounds of our Conference.

The Joint Board of Finance, through

Rev. Thomas Mitchell, presented their report, which was adopted, and the amounts appropriated to the various Conference claimants distributed, amounting

to 70 per cent. on claims.

The exhibit of the Missionary Board was presented, showing that there has been raised during the year, for foreign missions \$2,321.80, and for domestic missions \$4,519.45.

Rev. J. M. Carlisle read the report of the Sunday School Board, which was

adopted.
Dr. J. T. Wightman, Rev. R. C. Oliver,
W. C. Dibble and Charles Petty were requested to represent this Conference in
the International Sunday School Convention, to meet in Atlanta next May.

A resolution was offerred by Rev. O.

A. Darby in regard to a fuller publication of statistics, which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Min The report of the Committee utes was presented and adopted. The report on temperance was read and adopted.

Various notices were announced, and

the Conference took a recess until 7.8

EVENING SESSION. The Conference met at 7 o'clock p. m Blahop Doggett in the chair.
The Committee on Memorials to the
General Conference submitted their report through their chairman, H. A. C. Walker, which was amended and adopted.

The following resolutions were then

adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due, and are hereby tendered, to the families of Columbia for the elegant hospitality with which we have been entertained during our stay.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the courtesy of the other churches whose pulpits we have occupied during our session, and that we return them our thanks. thanks.

Resolved, That we return our thanks

to the various railroad companies that have passed us over their roads at re-duced rates.

The statistical secretary reported show-

ing the whole number of white members of the church to be 43,196; number of churches 557; number of parsonages

of Wm. H. Flemming, R. B. Pegues and T. S. Daniels, who have died during the

year.

A tribute was also paid to the memory of Bishop E. M. Marvin, Dr. James A. Duncan and Dr. A. S. Bledsoe,

The Bishop then aunounced the folwing appointments: CHARLESTON DIST—T E Wanamaker,

Walterboro ct-J L Sifley Allendale ct-W H Lawton Allendais ct—W H Lawon
Black Swamp ct—L C Loyal
Yemassee ct—A R Duncan
Hardeeville ct—B G Jones
Summerville—S H Browne
Orangeburg Dist—William Martin

Orangeburg sta—S.A. Weber Orangeburg ct—R.W. Barber Erachallie ct—T. Raysor Erovidence ct—J. B. Platt St Matthew's ct—J H Zimmerman Upper St Matthew's ct—M L Banks Upper St Matthew's ct—M I. Banks
Orange ct—D Z Dantzler
Edisto ct—N K. Meiton
Edisto miss—M M Ferguson
Grab an ct—A J Cauthen
Williston ct—M A McKibben
Ellenton ct—D Tiller
Aiken miss—R Herbert Jones
Graniteville and Langley sta—John A
food

GREENVILLE DIST-O A Darby, P Greenville eta—A Coke Smith Greenville et—A W Jackson Reidville et—O D Mann; J A Wood, Fork Shoals ct-H B Brown

Fork Shoats ct—H B Brown
[Williamston eta—S Lander
Betton miss—To be supplied
Brushy Creek ct—J J Workman
Anderson ste—H F Chroitzberg
Anderson ct—A Ervin
Shalley Ford ct—T P Phillips
Pendleton et—S B Jones
Sandy Springs ct—John Attaway

Pickens ct—A W Walker Pickens Miss—To be supplied Walhalla and Seneca City ct—J J

Neville
Oconee miss—Supplied by F Smith
Westmineter ct—E M Merritt
Columbia Dist—E J Meynardie, P &
Columbia—Washington Street—J T
Wightman; Marion Street—WS Wight-

Columbia ct—L M Little Rideway ct—J A Watson
Winnsboro eta—W A Rogers
Fairfield ct—John A Porter
Chester sta—John E Carlisle Chester ct.—M H Pooser
East Chester ct.—T J Clyde
Rock Hill ct.—J M Boyd
Fort Mill ct.—J L Stokes Yorkville sta—T E Gilbert Fork ct—L A Johnson Black station ct—B M Boozer Lexington ct-O D Rowell Edgefield ct-S Leard Batesburg ct—J W Kelly Professor Columbia Fomale College

SUMTER DIST-C H Pritchard, P E Sumter sta-A J Stokes Sumter ct-J S Beaseley Sumter ct—J S Beaseley
Spring Hill ct—D D Dantzler
Bishopville sta—A J Stafford
Manning ct—D J McMillan
Santee ct—J L Shuford, J W Ariail
Richland Fork ct—W H Ariail
Camden sta—John O Willison
Kershaw ct—A C Legette
Hanging Rock ct—W H Kirten
Lancaster sta—W W Williams
Lancaster ct—R L Duffie
Chesterfield ct—J W Murray
Loar ct—Supplied by C A Plyler
Florence Dist—J C Stoll, P E
Florence sta—A H Lester Florence sta-A H Lester
Darlington sta-G W Walker
Society Hill ct-W L Pegues
Cheraw sta-W Thomas Cheraw sta—W Thomas
Darlington ct—T W Monnerlyn
Lower Darlington ct—J B Mass
Timmonsville ct—G E Wells Lynchburg sta-J W Walling
Lynchburg ct—W 8 Martin
North Williamsburg ct—J W McRoy
Kingstree sta—F Hartin

Gourdin and Sampit ct—J C Russell B Lee Georgetown sta—W T Capers Black River ct—H J Morgan Johnsonville ct—G W Gatlin West Marion ct—J C Counts Mars Bluff sta-W D Kirkland MARION DIST-H A C Walker, P E Marion sta—R L Harper
Marion ct—J T Kilge
Mullins' ct—S J Hill, J T Pate
Little Rock ct—F Auld; J R Little, s
Bennettsville ct—Thos Mitchell, J

South Marlboro ct-G T Harmon North Mariboro ct—J C Davis Waccamaw ct and miss—W Carson Little River ct—D W Scale Bucksville sta—A C Walker Bucksville sta—A C Walker
Conwayboro sta—L Wood
Conwayboro sta—L W W Jones
Hebron ct—Lewis Scarboro
Conesbury Dist—M Brown, P E
Cokesbury sta—E T Hodges
Cokesbury ct.—W A Clarke, J S Porter
Abbeville sta—D J Elmmons
Abbeville ct.—J C Binsell
South Abbeville ct.—S P H Elwell; O
Rountree, sup

Rountree, sup
Lowndesville sta—R P Franks
Tumbling Shoals ct—S B Traywick
Greenwood ct—R D Smart, J S May-

Newberry sta-A M Chreitzberg Nowberry ct-T G Herbert, W

Union sta—J B Campbell Cherokee ct—I J Newberry Jonesville ct—A P Avant
Jonesville ct—G M Boyd
Goshen Hill ct—R R Dognall
Laurens ct—S K McCain North Laurens ct-J W Humbert Limestone Spring ct-J B Wilson Limestone Spring miss—E G Price Clinton ct—J F England Belmont ct—W W Mood Gowansville ct—J T Smith Rich Hill ct—W Hutto Vanderbilt Un—A M Shipp Wofford College—W Smith
Wofford College—W W Duncan
Ed S C Advocate—F M Kennedy
Agt S Schools—R C Oliver

Solve of Going in Dept.—Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would "go into business," that is, debt, to-norrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to eavy to merchant and manufacturer, whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shining," and who, from month to month, barely evades that insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieves a pecuniary success. For my own part would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice awamp, than to pass through life under a harrow of debt. Let no man misjudge himself unfortunate or truly poor so long as he has the full asso of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than them all. I repeat, my young friends, avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence and famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a man a dollar! Of course, I know that some men must often give notes and other obligations, and I do not consider him really in debt two can lay his hand directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes. I speak of real debt, that which involves that content in the content of the GOING IN DEBT .- Haif the young n

It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and as Sheridan was a rattling speaker, it was the determination to give the night to him. The chairman of the meeting therefore, according to understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was "feeble," and could occupy but a few minutes.

The Judge opened at five minutes.

The Judge opened at five minutes before 8, and became so absorbed with the subject he had in view, that he knew nothing of the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at nine minutes after 11 o'clock—occupying only three hours and sixteen minutes.

Sheridan came forward and said that he was "somewhat feeble" himself, but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The accidence roared themselves out of the ball.

Hampton and Patterson.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.

Some ulterances of Gov. Hampton today will be of interest to Senator Patterson. Gen. Butler has been hard at work
since his return from Washington to have
all criminal proceedings against Mr.
Patterson dropped, and some of the baser
class of Democrata have shown a disposition to help him. Previous to Gen.
Butler's arrival, a resolution passed the
State House of Representatives, without
opposition, directing a certified copy of
the report of the investigating committee
touching Mr. Patterson's bribery of the
Legislature of 1872 to be sent to Gen.
Butler, with instructions to present it to
the United States Senate. Before it
could come up for concurrence in the
Senate, General Butler had arrived here,
and, when informed of the state of affairs,
went himself to the Senate chamber and
prompted Senator Crittenden to oppose
action on the resolution. The result of
two days' manipulation by Gen. Butler State House of Representatives, without opposition, directing a certified copy of the report of the investigating committee touching Mr. Patterson's bribery of the Legislature of 1872 to be sent to Gen. Butler, with instructions to present it to the United States Benate. Before it could come up for concurrence in the Senate, General Butler had arrived here, and, when informed of the state of affairs, went himself to the Senate chamber and prompted Benator Crittendan to oppose action on the resolution. The result of two days' manipulation by Gen. Butler was that a new committee was raised in the Senate, under the appropriate title of Committee on Federal Relations. It was made up entirely of Democrats, and Butler Democrats at that. The Republicans being denied representation on it, of course the resolution was referred to this committee for the express purpose of having it killed.

It has not been upposed that Gov. Hampton was a party to these intrigues, or would in any way sustain them, but it having been telegraphed to Washington that he had determined upon a policy of general amnesty to Patterson and the like, some uneasiness began to be manifested among those who have most faithfully sustained his administration. It was usuated his administration.

this committee for the express purpose of having it killed.

It has not been supposed that Gov. Hampton was a party to these intrigues, or would in any way sustain them, but it having been telegraphed to Washington that he had determined upon a policy of general amnesty to Patterson and the like, some uneasiness began to be manifested among those who have most faithfully sustained his administration. It may be said with absolute certainty that no such uneasiness will be felt by them hereafter. Governor Hampton has today declared himself firmly opposed to any bargain with Mr. Patterson. Whether Governor Hampton was favorable or unfavorable to an investigation of Mr. Patterson's case in the beginning, he says that since the proof of that person's guilt had been made apparent to the public authorities, to the State, and to the country, it would be a disgrace to South Carolina if criminal proceedings, based upon such overwhelming testimony, were not carnestly and energeter ly pressed to an issue. The evidence obtained by the same committee which indicted Mr. Patterson, and the convictions already had, justify the existence of this administration in the eyes of even those who bitterly opposed its success, and has istration in the eyes of even those who bitterly opposed its success, and has crushed out hostile criticism upon some crushed out hostile criticism upon some of the methods employed to overcome an enormous majority. Merely to obtain the ascendancy of a political party, or win office for himself, no such campaign would have been entered upon by him. He sought to rescue the State, not from Republicans, but from plunderers; otherwise he would not have abandoned private life to enter upon the strifes. otherwise he would not have abandoned private life to enter upon the strifes, anxieties and responsibilities of such a campaign as that of 1876. To condone now the offensez of Mr. Patterson in return for mere political services, no matter how valuable, would be to abandon the high grounds upon which he consented to make the effort to redeem the State when the task was well nigh hone. State when the task was well nigh hope-

Governor Hampton rejoices that Mr. Patterson's vote secured a seat in the United States Senate to General Butler. He has no doubt that it may be used Readows
North Newberry ct—L M Hamer
Saluda ct—Jesse A Clifton
SPARTANBURG DIST—H M Mood, P E
SPARTANBURG DIST—H M Mood, P E
Oliver, sup
Oliver, sup
Providence miss—To be supplied
Union sta—J B Campbell

| Compared to the advantage of the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would justify the charges which have been made by Mr. Patterson's friends that the prosecutions against the year in the supplied and "spoil so much material that the result will be in every instance in practice, the supplied have looked soiely to political results, and would place the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would justify the charges which have been made by Mr. Patterson's friends that the prosecutions against the year in the supplied to provide the penitentiary, will do their work so badly and "spoil so much material that the result will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and would place the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would justify the charges which have been made by Mr. Patterson's friends that the prosecutions against the political results, and would place the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would justify the charges which have been made by Mr. Patterson's friends that the prosecutions against the political results, and would place the Democratic party; but to allow him to go unpunished would place the penitentiary, will do their work so badly and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every instance in practice, the political results, and "spoil so much material that the results will be in every i ereafter to the advantage of the Demo-

More than this, he would regard it as a dangerous argument to be placed in the hands of the opponents of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign. He does not regard the investigation of crimes by legislative committees or the inauguration of criminal proceedings in the courts as the fitting machinery for determining the right to scats in the Senate of the United States. If Senator Patterson has rendered a service to General Butler, with or without a promise of consideration, Gov. Hampton is quite willing for Gen. Butler to reward Senator Patterson as bost he may; but whatever settlement is to be made between the old Senator and the new, Gov. Hampton does not think that his administration should be made a party to it.

party or for the country. Their timidity leserved nothing better, but it is a great disappointment and set-back to the

Bleischroder, the German banker, is a bosom friend of Bismarck, who after much solicitation obtained for him a patent of nobility. Thereafter the banker, who had so persistently striven for rank, affected to regard it as a bora. "If you only knew," he said to a friend, "what a nuicance it is to have honors and attentions noid to you increasantly! You three hours and sixteen minutes.

Sheridan came forward and said that he was "somewhat-feeble" himself, but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The amilience roared themseives out of the ball.

— "Jane it is eleven o'clock; tell that young man to shut the door from the outside."

"what a nuicance it is to have honors and attentions paid to you incessantly! You can't even pass a guardhouse but the troops turn out and present arms." "Surely you must be mistaken," said the friend, "those honors are only reserved for military officers of high rauk." "I beg your pardon," said the banker, "I know it, because it was done to me to-day. If you don't believe me ask Count Von Moltke; he was with me at the time and saw it all."

Convict Labor. We print below the report of the spe-

> examine into the management of convict examine into the management of convict labor by other States, and to suggest reforms in this respect:
>
> The special committee appointed during our last session to communicate with the officials of the different States of the Union, in reference to the management of convict labor, beg leave to report that they did communicate with every State in the Union, the most, if not all of whom, responded to our request for information

equire cash payments for siverlising order executions. Administrative and other affects and heavile append the rise for the sed action, which will only be inserted whe

Cition, two feleptions.

Estate Moticos, three insertions,

Final intiaments, 3vo insertions

TO CORRESPONDENTS—in order to receive tientons, communications pass to exceed manuscripto will not be returned, nates a sected manuscripto will not be returned, nates to necessary statisps are furnished to repry the peaks thereon.

hereon.

We are not responsible for the views and

cial committee appointed last spring to

responsible companies, to take charge of all their convict labor for a term of five all their convict labor for a term of five years, the company to pay the State for each convict \$11 per annum. The company pays all expenses, including guards, &c. They have at this time between 1,100 and 1,200 convicts in the hands of the different companies who keep them employed at various branches of business—some on farms, on railroads, making brick, working in coal mines, &c. Their Legislature has been pleased with this plan of working them, and recently entered into a contract with three different companies to take charge of all their convict labor for twenty years, for which they are to pay the State \$25,600 annually. The contractors pay all expenses from the time of conviction until released by the authority of the State. This contract regulates the number of hears they are required to work, including all the details that may be necessary to provide for required to work, including all the de-tails that may be necessary to provide for their comfort, protection and safe keep-ing. The State furnishes one general superintendent, one physician and one chaplain, whose duty it is to look after their various wants. There is not a sin-gle convict within the walls of the Geor-gia penitentiary. The contractors take all classes of convicts, including the vi-cious and izvalids. Ex-Governor Brown, who is one of the most successful business cious and izvalids. Ex-Governor Brown, who is one of the most successful business men of this country, and one who has had more practical experience in the management of convict labor, on a big scale, than almost any man South, was one of the first contractors for this labor. His first contract expires in April, 1879. He, with two other companies, have contracted with the State of Georgia (to take effect after April, 1879) for all their convicts for twenty years, entering into a suitable bond, to pay the State \$500,000 in annual instalments of \$25,000. Gov. Brown's argument and experience is, that the convicts of this section of the

is, that the convicts of this section of the South, if worked within the walls of the South Carolina in the position of buying a seat for a United States Senator by the condonement of felonies committed against the people of the State. This would be a strain upon the integrity of his administration.

More than this, he would regard it as a departure of the state the honest mechanics, both of the white and black race. He also says under this system "they will be as healthy and as cheerful as under the close sentimement."

system "they will be as hadden and as cheerful as under the close confinement system—indeed, my chservation has been that they are more so."

When we remember our financial embarrassment and the large amounts that have been appropriated from year to year, and the amount now asked for to support this institution, we think it would be good judgment to profit by the experience of our sister State—Georgis—and lease this labor to some responsible person or company for at least one year, nor more than five years, under such rules and regulations as may be thought prudent and safe. We would also respectfully suggest that no person of company should be allowed to contract for this labor who will not take at least twenty-five convicts, and at the same time require them to give a suitable bond for their faithful observance of the contract. Our argument for this suggestion is, it would be necessary for the convicts to have strong, comfortable and commoditue berracks or stockades for their comfortable protection, including—a liberal supply of reliable guards, that no person hiring less than this number would find it convenient to furnish; besides, it would limit the number of contractors which would make it more convenient and practicable for the State officers to look after their various wants and necessities.

From recent conferences and communications.

From recent conferences and commu nications with persons interested in the phosphate works en the seaboard of our state, I am convinced we will find no difficulty in making contracts with them that will be satisfactory to the State; at the same time, we thin, it would be advisable to favor as much as possible, all individuais or companies, working this labor on railroads, canals or any other public work in which the State has a general interest. In addition to the above, we think this system of labor will do more to accomplish the real objects of the law than to continue our present system of working them. We would further suggest that this report be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary, who, by the assistance of the Attorney General, be instructed to make such a report as they may think prudent

torney General, be instructed to make such a report as they may think prudent under the circumstances.

The special committee, in closing this report, ask the appointment of a committee of four members of this House to meet a like committee of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report a scheme for the election by the Legislature of five directors of the positionization of his Excellency the Governor.

H. A. Shaw.

of his Excellency the Gov-H. A. SHAW, Chairman Committee,

— The young king of Spain seems to be a fellow of spirit. When he told his ministers that he wished to marry the Princess Mercedes of Montpensier, they objected, anying that the duke of Montpensier was so vary unpopular. "What has that to do with it?" rapited the youthful sovereign; "I mean to marry the duke's daughter, not be duke," and so he carried his point. This obtract being removed, there yet remains it formality of asking the panal dispendation necessary for marriage with a readity, and shortly it is to be presumed this pretty romance of the Spanish king and his pretty causin will terminate in wally blissful fashion.

WILHITE & WILLIAMS.

LAMPS, WINDOW GLASS, And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Cheap for Cash. July 19, 1877

Corner Broad and Washington Streets AUGUSTA, GA.

Nov 1, 1877 16 3m

Every Week! WE are receiving additions to our large Stock of General Merchandise, which we will sell fow for each. Give us a call before you buy. A. B. TOWLES & CO. Dec 6, 1877

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonle, Solvent and Diuretie. Micralive, Tonic, Solvent and Binrens.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the since of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Serofain, Serofaines Hauser, Teamors, Cameer, Cameers Hauser, Teamors, Cameer, Cameers Hauser, Teamors, Cameer, Cameers Brimsess as the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Buildammantery and through the Bloommatien, Neuralgia, Gent and Spiani Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Erapsive Disracce of the Skin, Pausules, Pumplec, Electhes, Boils, Tetter, Scalebased and Hisgowers, Vegeting h., never failed to effect a permanent cure.

Holis, Tester, Scald-head and Ringswords, Vederins he never failed to effect a
permanent cura.

For Paine is the Back, Ridmey Comeplaints, Dropsy, Female Weakuese,
Leacorehean, rising from internal ulceration, and utorine discuses and demeral Bebility, Vederine acts directly upon the
causes of these complaints. It invigorates and
strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays initiammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepais, Habitual
dessiveness, Palpitation of the Resvous
System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfactions at he Vederine. It purifies
the blood, cleames all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegerine

have induced many physicians and spothscaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above discasses, and is the only reliable SEAGOD FUESEFAEES yet placed before the public. PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine? What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Kermedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night, it is a great panacea for our aged fathors and methors, for it gives them Kature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetinen you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will Oure these Compplaints.

Cannot be Excelled. CHAMOS DE EXCEUSE.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS, MARCH 19, 1869.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Sexofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such , medicine. By Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully, A. A. DINEMORE, MIS. A. A. DINEMORE, 19 Russell Street.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETHE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETHE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

No. 49 Scare Building, Boston, Mass. Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TIP WITTER THE TIMES THE undersigned hereby notifies the citizens of Anderson and vicinity that he
has moved his BOOT and SHOE SHOP from
his old stand in the Benson House to new
cuarters on Main Street, near the Market.

I am prepared to manufacture fine and substantial Boots and Shoes for ladies and gentlemen, at shortest notice, and guarantee the
prompt delivery of work at the time appointed. I will call at residences to get measures.

for ladies' orders when desirable.

The friends of

Ms. R. F. McKINNEY

will find him at work in my shop, where he will be gldd to see them, and continue to do their work. their work.

1 have on hand a lot of substantial Kip Boots, of my own manufacture, suitable for winter wear, which I will sell cheap for cash.

Give me a call, and examine my stock and

R. Y. H. NANCE. Oct 25, 1877 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate,
WHEREAS, W. F. Davis has applied to me to grant him letters of administration on the Personal Estate and effects of F. M. Davis, deceased.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said F. M. Davis, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Tuesday, 8th day January, 1878, after publication hereof, to sho y cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 15th day of December, 1877.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. Dec 20, 1877.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Frobuts Judge.
WHEREAS, W. W. Ford has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of Thomas E. Boggs, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Thomas E. Boggs, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Saturday, January 5th, 1878, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

granted.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1877.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Ludge of Probate. Judge of Probate Dec 20, 1877

Anderson, S. C. BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED, MASONS' FRUIT JARS, DRUGS, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, &c. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY.

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GA.

II AS heen thoroughly Removated, Remodeled, and Newly Furnished.
It is located in the centre of business. Telegraph office in the same block. Post Office only one block off. All other public conveniences close at hand.

The Office of the Hotel will be open during the right, and guests will be received, or call of a say hour.

Rates of Board. \$2.90 per Day.